The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brewn's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWNON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov27,'72[1y] Shirleysburg, Pa.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, under the hands and seal of the Hon. John Dean, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 27th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Anthony J. Benner and David Clarkson, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictment made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of April, 1873, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION—Whereas, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of Jan., A. D., 1873, I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday, (and 21st day,) of April, A. D., 1873, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.
Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two and the 97th year of American Independence.
AMON HOUCK, SHERIFF.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM 1873

FIRST WEEK.

Fred Klepser, Executor, &c., of Wm. Enyeart	vs. Jackson Enyeart.
Eli Sankey for use	vs. Martha Walker.
Lowell Shumway surviving partner of W. A. Shumway	vs. James Dunn.
J. Crawford Wallace	vs. G. & J. H. Shoenberg.
Jacobs & Withington for use	vs. John G. Stewart.
Jacob Hoffman	vs. John Bare.
F. B. Reese & Co.,	vs. A. B. Frank.

SECOND WEEK.

Rose M. Herron	vs. David Blair.
Saml. R. Douglass' use	vs. H. S. Wharton.
Edward Williams	vs. The Adams Express Co
Margaret A. Crownover	vs. Geooge P. Wakefield.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	vs. John Minnick, et al.
Same	vs. Adam Speck, et al.
J. M. Booher, et al	vs. Wm. J. Booher
Harrison Couch	vs. Thomas Knode.
Andrew Decker	vs. Rebecca Gorsuch, et al
David Newingham's Executors	vs. A. P. Wilson's adm'rs
John G. Ritter	vs. John Houck, et al.
Mordecai Henry	vs. The township of West.
Joseph Douglass	vs. Danl M'Gahan & wife.
R. Myton & Son	vs. William M'Clure.
Dr. Henry Orlady	vs. Joseph Johnston.
William Gutshall	vs. B. Stevens.

PROTHY'S OFFICE, March 19, 1873. T. W. MYTON, Prothonotary.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, (1873,) to wit:

1. Final account of J. E. Harper, administrator of the estate of Mary Waggoner, late of Dublin township, deceased.
2. Account of William E. Corbin and Adam Rupert, administrators of the estate of David Corbin, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
3. Partial account of George Jackson and M. B. Massey, Executors of Martha Massey, late of Barree township, deceased.
4. Account of George Jackson and M. B. Massey, Executors of the last will and testament of Robert Massey, late of Barree township, deceased.
5. Administration account of Henry Leister, administrator of George Noltie, late of Walker township, deceased.
6. Final account of Henry Graffius, administrator of Dr. Wm. Graffius, late of Porter township, deceased.
7. Account of James D. Seeds, Executor of the last will of Hugh Seeds, late of Morris township, deceased.
8. First and partial account of Abram Taylor and Jesse Curfman, Executors of Conrad Curfman, late of Cass township, deceased.
9. The second and final account of George Jackson and James H. Lee, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Lee, late of Jackson township, deceased.
10. Partial account of J. R. Simpson, Executor of the estate of Maria Steel, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
11. Administration account of Sterrett Cummins, Executor of the last will of Daniel Barr, late of Jackson township, deceased.
12. Final account of Mrs. Martha C. Weston, surviving Executrix of the last will and testament of John Hampson, deceased.
13. Account of David and Joseph Grove, administrators of the estate of Catharine Grove, late of Shirley township, deceased.
14. Account of David and Joseph Grove, administrators of Samuel Grove, late of Shirley township, deceased.
15. Guardianship account of John H. Glazier, guardian of Lizzie Innes, minor child of John C. Innes, late of Hollidaysburg, deceased, who will have attained her majority on the 5th day of April, 1873.
16. Final account of James E. and Robert Harper, late of Dublin township, deceased.
17. Account of David Johns, administrator of Joshua Johns, late of Union township, deceased.
18. Administration account of Livingston Robb, administrator of Joseph K. Harnish, late of Porter township, deceased.
19. Administration account of George Jackson, administrator of Alexander Thompson, deceased.
20. The first and partial account of Geo. W. Taylor and Andrew Crotzley, administrators of Abram Taylor, late of Cass township, deceased.
21. Final account of Wm. R. Baker, Executor of David S. Baker, late of the borough of Orbisonia, deceased.
22. Account of Robert M'Neal, administrator of Alexander M'Aunich, late of Dublin township, deceased.
23. Final account of Maria Shaffner and David Detwiler, Executors of Jacob Shaffner, late of Brady township, deceased.
24. Account of M. F. Campbell, administrator of the estate of Hannah Corbin, late of Union township, deceased.
25. Final account of Samuel B. Grove, guardian of Kate Hampson, of Brady township, who has now attained her majority.
26. Account of J. Simpson Africa, Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Sturtsman, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Pa.
27. Account of Samuel Bolinger, administrator of John Bolinger, late of Cromwell township, deceased.
28. Final accounnt of Dr. Wm. P. M'Nite, guardian of Stanley, Elwood and John Wicks, minor children of John Wicks, late of Shirlyburg, deceased.
29. Guardianship account of William W. Stryker, guardian of the minor children of Mahlon Y. Stryker, late of West township, deceased.
30. Guardianship account of George Garver, guardian of John E., Mary Ann and George Bowman.
31. Account of Mrs. Lucy W. Brown, administratrix of Dr. H. L. Brown, of Cassville borough, deceased.
32. Second account of Thomas W. Montgomery, Trustee to sell the real estate of John Armon, late of Barree township, deceased.

W. E. LIGHTNER, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Mch. 19.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, April 9th, 1873:

1. Inventory of the personal property of John Y. Moore, deceased, as taken by his widow, Elizabeth Moore.
2. Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of William S. Leffard, as taken by his widow, Catharine Leffard.
3. Inventory and appraisement of the real estate of Robert King, deceased, as appraised for the use of Louisa C. King, widow of said deceased.
4. Inventory of the personal property of Allen S. Houck, deceased, as taken by his widow, Alley E. Houck.
5. Inventory of the property set apart to Adaline Campbell, widow of Peter H. Campbell, of Mount Union, deceased.
6. Inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Dixon Hall, late of Brady township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Hall.
7. Inventory of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jacob Baker, of the borough of Alexandria, deceased, as taken by his widow, Margaret Baker.
8. Inventory of the personal property of E. B. Blackwell, late of the borough of Petersburg, as taken by his widow, E. C. Blackwell.
9. Inventory of the personal property of Cyrus Gearhart, late of Barree township, deceased, as taken by his widow Mary A. Gearhart.

W. E. LIGHTNER, Clerk of Orphans' Court.
Orphans' Court Office, March, 19, '73.

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN SCOTT,

Delivered in the United States Senate, March 15, on the Caldwell Case.

MR. PRESIDENT: Without indulging in any preliminary remarks, such as might be suggested by the gravity and importance of this occasion, I will at once approach the question which is presented by the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections; and we find that question not only suggested, but actually presented, by the report, with its accompanying resolution. Let me call attention to it by quoting from the report:

It has been a subject of discussion in the committee whether the offenses of which they believe Mr. Caldwell to have been guilty should be punished by expulsion or go to the validity of his election, and a majority are of the opinion that they go to the validity of his election, and had the effect to make it void. Wherefore the committee recommend to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the legislature of the State of Kansas.

It will be observed that the finding of the committee is based, not upon what they have found the members of the Kansas legislature to have been guilty of, but upon what they find Mr. Caldwell to have been guilty of. Lest that point escape attention, let me again call attention to their own language:

It has been a subject of discussion in the committee whether the offenses of *which they believe Mr. Caldwell to have been guilty* should be punished by expulsion or go to the validity of his election.

In this connection, and before I proceed further, let me call attention to the finding of the committee upon the questions of fact as to the legislature itself, for it will, perhaps, be necessary to consider this question in both its aspects, namely, as to the effect which the action of the legislators may have upon Mr. Caldwell's election, and as to the effect which his own acts may have upon his right to hold his seat here. There is one specific transaction, to which the committee refer, with Governor Carney, and I quote their language to give the conclusion at which they arrived as to it:

It was an attempt to buy the votes of members of the legislature, not by bribing them directly, but through the manipulations of another. The purchase-money was not to go to them, but to Mr. Carney, who was to sell and deliver them without their knowledge. That Mr. Caldwell did procure the votes of members of the legislature, friends of Mr. Carney, ignorant of the fact that Mr. Carney was making merchandise of his political character and influence, and of their friendship for him, for which he was to receive a large sum of money, the evidence leaves no reasonable doubt.

The finding of the committee is that, so far as the friends of Mr. Carney are concerned, who voted for Mr. Caldwell, they voted without knowledge of the transaction between him and Mr. Carney, and without being influenced by the money which Mr. Carney received. Passing from that transaction to the whole testimony, they make this summary:

But, taking the testimony altogether, the committee cannot doubt that money was paid to some members of the legislature for their votes, and money promised to others which was not paid, and offered to others who did not accept it.

It will thus be observed that, so far as Carney's friends are concerned, the committee find that they were not corrupted. It will further be observed that they do not find that Mr. Caldwell was not elected by an unbribed majority; or, to state it otherwise, they do not find that the majority by whose votes he was elected were all bribed; and, with these findings, because of the offense of which they find Mr. Caldwell guilty, of having used money for the purpose of procuring his election, they declare the act of the legislature of Kansas void.

Mr. President, this presents the really important question which we are to consider. It is argued that this is the law, and that we derive it from the source from which we derive the greater portion of our law, Great Britain. I cannot bring my mind to the conclusion that the finding of the committee is cause for setting aside this election, and I shall proceed briefly to give the grounds upon which I dissent from that conclusion.

It is argued, and I believe correctly, that if this were the case of an election of a member of the House of Commons, the finding that one elector was bribed by the member claiming his seat would avoid the election. It would go further; it would not only avoid the election as a punishment of the electors, according to the theory of the English law, but under their statue it would disqualify the man elected from being re-elected.

Now, sir, is that English law applicable to our American institutions? Is the reason which applies to a popular election in England, and which punishes both the constituency and the member elected, because one member of that constituency was bribed, applicable to the case of an election by a State? Can you punish a State as you can in England punish a constituency, because one member of the whole population of that State, intrusted for the time with a public trust, has violated it? It presents the most important question, I think, that the Senate has ever been called upon to decide; and according as we decide it, one way or the other, we shall preserve the checks and balances of the Constitution, or may introduce a precedent which may bring with it strife, anarchy, and blood.

That I may not misquote or misconstrue the position this question has assumed, let me turn to the argument of the chairman of the committee, made with all the force which his character and the strength of his conviction could give his presentation of the case. After quoting the resolution the committee had reported, he says:

The ground upon which bribery and ibtimidation invalidate an election is that they impair "the fredom of elections." Rogers, in his Treaties on the Law and Practice of Elections, speaking of the action of the House of Commons, says:

"Bribery essentially affecting the freedom of elections, they took cognizance of and punished both the electors and the elected offending."

Bribery by a candidate, though in one instance only, and though a majority of unbribed votes remain in his favor, will avoid the particular election and disqualify him for being re-elected to fill such vacancy.

Now, Mr. President, the question presents itself. Is that doctrine applicable in a government made up of independent states? To avoid all controversy or criticism, I drop the word "sovereign" states; but is it applicable to a government whose legislative assemblies are representatives on the one side of the people in their respective districts, and, on the other, of these independent commonwealths? Our government is so dissimilar from that of England, although England is the source from which we derive many of our institutions, that many of the comparisons between them fail. With a limited monarchy, a House of Lords hereditary, and a House of Commans elected by a small portion of the English people, the analogy fails in many respects when you come to look at a President, who represents the whole people, the nation; at a Senate, which represents States; and at a House, which represents all the people in their respective districts; and it is because this analogy fails that I argue this parliamentary law of England is not applicable to an election, especially by a State; and, I think, if I have the strength, or if I recall the thought, I can show the rule has never been held to be applicable even to our popular elections; for it has never yet been held in the other House that a single case of bribery by a member took away the right of the whole constituency to their representative. Let me refer to one of the most reliable of the authorities upon parliamentary law to show that the very question I make here has been started in his mind, and has been presented in his treatise. I read from Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, page 70:

In England, before the enactment of any of the statutes on the subject, bribery was not only a high misdemeanor at common law, punishable by indictment or information, but, when practiced at elections of members of Parliament, was also a breach of parliamentary privilege, and punishable accordingly; and it is an offense of so heinous a character and so utterly subversive of the freedom of elections, that, when proved to have been practiced, though in one instance only, and though a majority of unbribed voters remain, the election will be absolutely void.

That is the doctrine contended for in this report and by the chairman of the committee. The author proceeds:

This severity is justified on the ground that, in a country where bribery is so common as to form the subject of investigation in a large proportion of election cases, it is absolutely essential to the preservation of the freedom of election.

Whether the same effect would be held to follow in this country may admit of some question, or, perhaps, depend upon the degree of guilt attached in the several States to the offense of bribery. This offense, though much less common here than in England, is nevertheless considered as so subversive of the freedom of election, and so disgraceful to the parties concerned, that it is made an express ground of disqualification in the constitutions of several of the States.

It will be observed that, after quoting the parliamentary law of England, the question is started whether it is applicable to popular elections in our States. The author is not considering the question of an election by a representative body, but the elections in the States, and he concludes thus:

The right of a legislative assembly, in those States where a conviction is necessary to disqualify, to set aside an election for bribery, where the majority is not thereby affected, before a conviction at law has taken place, seems to be clear—

That is, under the constitutional and statutory provisions of the State—

for, in the first place, the trial of a controverted election is a judicial proceeding; second, annulling an election for bribery, in the case supposed, is analogous to expulsion, which is the peculiar and appropriate punishment for bribery by the common law of Parliament.

There is the reason of the whole English law: "is analogous to expulsion, which is the peculiar and appropriate punishment for bribery by the common law of Parliament."

Thus you get at the intendment, the purpose of the English law of Parliament. It is punishment—punishment of the constituency, punishment of the member who has been guilty of bribery. Now, I submit that when you go to the foundation of that parliamentary law of England, and seek to apply it to an independent commonwealth, the reason of your law fails.—The people of the States are themselves the guardians of the purity of their own legislative assemblies; and if it were necessary to pursue the argument for the purpose of showing where this doctrine would lead, I might suppose a case: It is admitted that the moment you approach the legislative assemblies of the States you cannot inquire into the title by which one of the members holds his seat; that is a question committed by the State constitutions exclusively to them. You could have this case, and it might be made as apparent as noonday that one member of that legislature had been bribed in casting his vote for a Senator, and that five who sat beside him held their seats by bribing the electors who sent them there, and we, sitting as the high court to purify all the people, would be compelled under this English law to turn out the man because one elector had been bribed, but we could not turn him out, although it were as clear as noonday that five others beside him had corrupted the fountain of power and held their seats by bribery.

Mr. President, the people are the fountain of power, and the lesson we must teach in this case in this—and it is high time it was being taught here and elsewhere—that the people themselves are responsible for bribery and corruption in legislative assemblies. We are not to sit here as a high court of appeal, blackening forever the characters of members of the State legislatures without a hearing, saying that they were bribed. We must say to the people, "If you will not exercise that power which is inherent in you, and exercise it at every stage where it may be exercised, from the primary meeting up to the higest election, you are the sufferers, and you have the remedy for the evil in your hands." I may speak further of this, for I find that I am already digressing somewhat from the line of argument which I proposed to follow.

Does this rule apply to an election by a State, by a political entity, upon which there cannot be inflicted the punishment that was inflicted upon constituency and member of the English parliamentary law?

I consider now the peculiar constitution of this body—the rules which govern it in its relations to the States. I need not recall the history of the constitution of this body. I need not recall to the minds of Senators the fact that the rights of the States as States were sought to be protected in this body against the encroachments of the Federal Government; but I do call attention for a few moments, although the detail may be, perhaps, uninteresting, to the constitutional provisions, all of which point to the sanctity of the representation of States. Article one, section three, of the Constitution reads as follows:

The Senate of the United States, shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

I refrain from any comment upon these separate provisions until I group all which I think bear upon this subject. In the same section, after providing for the manner in which the seats of Senators were to be drawn in the first organization of the Government, this provision occurs:

And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Then follow the qualifications of the members of the Senate:

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Then follows the provision authorizing the States to fix "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives," but providing that "Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except to the places of choosing Senators." Then comes the provision—

Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each constitute a quorum to do business.

Again we have the provision:

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Thus we have all these provisions with reference to the choice of Senators; to their appointment by the governor; to their qualifications; to the time, places, and manner of choosing them; to the power of the body to judge of their election, returns, and qualifications; to the power of expulsion, requiring two-thirds; and, last of all, comes that provision which shows how carefully guarded the rights of the States were in this instrument, because the only exception made from all the classes of subjects within the jurisdiction of the General Government as to the power of amendment is, that no amendment shall be adopted which shall deprive a State of its Senators without unanimous consent. It is the only one subject excepted expressly from the powers of amendment, showing that the right of a State to have its Senators here, elected by its legislature, cannot be taken from it unless it be by the consent not only of that State but of all the States.

Now, sir, with these provisions before us, let us ask ourselves, can you apply to the State legislature the rules which the House of Commons applies to its constituency and its members, and declare that if one member, representing perhaps twenty thousand people of the whole four and a half millions in the State of New York, shall betray his trust, the act of that unworthy member shall deprive more than four millions of their right to representation in this body? Which is the safer rule, Mr. President, to hand that unworthy member over to be dealt with by his constituency, or to say that we will arrogate to ourselves a greater degree of purity than the legislative bodies which sent us here—than the fountains from which we come—and that we will undertake to determine the purity of our own source of political existence?

That this could never have been intended to apply to elections of members of the Senate, I think derives some re-enforcement from what I consider a significant fact. There have been contested seats in the Senate almost from the foundation of the Government; there have been contested seats in the other House; and the acts of Congress which you find upon your statute-books providing how the testimony is to be gotten in cases of contested elections, the acts of 1851 and 1869, apply alone to members of the House of Representatives. It is true that you may inquire into the qualifications of the electors; you may inquire whether a man has paid his taxes, whether he has resided the constitutional period in his district, or any of the other qualifications that are required by State law; but the moment you approach a legislative body, as I have already observed, that analogy fails; and if there be all the virtue in the world on one side of the legislature, and all horse thieves on the other, if it were possible, you cannot inquire into the character of a single man among them. When you reach the legislature, you cannot inquire into the title of one of them to his seat or his right to vote in that legislature. This is settled by the legislature itself. So that all analogies fail the moment you come to apply the rules which are applied in contested elections in the popular branch, the House, to an election by a legislature.

If this door is to be opened, how far are we to go? If it be true that we may go to the legislature of Kansas, and inquire whether Bayers or any of its members were corrupted for the purpose of electing Mr. Caldwell, and, upon our judgment of whether that is the fact or not, set aside that election, what more is it than establishing that we may set aside such an election for any reason that we deem to be corrupt or improper? Take the English bribery laws, and they unseat members there for treating, and I am sure that high as the Senate of the United States must be considered to be in point of moral elevation, if it is to purify all the legislatures of the States, there are even men here who would be willing to be unseated if it were shown that they had indulged their constituents in a glass or even a keg of lager. We may not carry our rule so far as the English Parliament. We may not bring here all the rules which they have considered necessary in a country where, according to the author from whom I read, fraud has been so prevalent that every parliamentary election is contested. We cannot do that. If we can, I pray you, where are we to stop?

If I may do it without offense, suppose I make use of a case as an illustration that we have had on this floor within the last three weeks.

The allegation is that if you find one man in a legislature who has been influenced by mercenary motives—I will put it even in that form—you must declare that election void. Well, sir, suppose there was an election for Senator to come off in the State of Indiana, or in the State of Illinois, or in the State of Ohio, next January. We discussed here for several days a bill involving a million and a half of dollars to these three States. That is all—simply "the filthy lucre" of a million and a half of dollars. The representatives of those States, upon grounds of justice, as they contended, asked the passage of the law to give it to them. The majority of the Senate upon proper motives refused it, said it was wrong, against public policy; I am not sure but that some of them went so far as to say it was dishonest. Questions less than that have convulsed States, and elections have turned upon them; and if this question were to go down and enter into the next canvass in the State of Illinois, or the State of Indiana, and the whole people of Illinois or Indiana were to say, "We will have the money; it is due to us, and we will instruct our Senators upon this money question." I submit if we are to be the judges of the motives of men, we, a bare majority, as under this resolution, may say that the legislature of Indiana was corrupted by its share of the million and a half, and the Senator shall never take his seat. How far are you to go? What is corrupt motive? How many men in a legislature are to combine together for the purpose of carrying this, that, or the other local interest, to elect their Senator and send him here to represent it? Why, sir, it opens the widest and the most dangerous field that has ever yet been opened in the experiments of American politics.

Let me call attention very briefly to a case which has been referred to in this argument—the case of Fleteher *vs.* Peck. It is a very familiar case to the profession. I do not propose to read it at length; but let me state briefly what it was. Two private suitors were in court, and their case drew in question the validity of an act of the legislature of Georgia. They did not ask the court to investigate whether it had been procured by corrupt motives. That was hardly necessary, for a subsequent legislature of Georgia itself, looking into the transaction with reference to the sale of the Cherokee lands in that State, were so well satisfied that the whole legislature was corrupted by the interest the members held in the subject upon which they legislated, that they so declared upon the records, and expunged the act from the statute-book. Here was a clear case. The power which had created the law had declared that it was procured by corruption; and yet, in that case, involving private rights, the Supreme Court of the United States said they must take that act of the legislature as the law; that it was not seemly or decent in the judiciary to inquire whether the legislative department of any portion of the country was corrupted. The court refused to look into it, and sustained the title based upon that act, which was almost consigned to be burned by the common hangman under the indignation which its corruption excited in Georgia. The court, in delivering that opinion, do intimate that the State might, perhaps, where it had been defrauded, ask that such an act be set aside. They do not say that they would entertain the jurisdiction then; but that dictum is thrown out in the decision of the case.

Following even that intimation, look at what the legislature of Kansas have sent us here. They investigated this subject; they had the question before them of whether Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. Caldwell had been elected by bribery. What do they do? Do they ask us to unseat them because they find that they were so elected? No, sir; they simply send us the testimony for our information; that is all. So, even if we were to take hold of the suggestion in this case and say that the legislature of Kansas has invited us to look into the subject, we are still left to the question, what is the legitimate consequence following the facts which are laid before us? Do they invalidate this election, or do they simply make the member whom they have sent amenable to our jurisdiction by expulsion? No, sir; they cannot invalidate this election. If they can if you can go into the motives of the individual members of a legislative body, let me ask you, Mr. President, to look at the results which are to follow. I have already spoken in some slight degree of them, but suppose another case.

Suppose that Mr. Caldwell, while he holds his seat, were to die; suppose we were to expel him to-morrow, and the vacancy occasioned either by his death or his expulsion were to be filled by the governor of Kansas, under the Constitution, all that is necessary if you invoke this power is to bring some man here to say that the governor was influenced by corrupt motives in making the appointment. Here you have the power of the State concentrated in the hands of one man, and he is the only organ through which the State can act. Unless the vacancy is filled by him and through him, the State must remain unrepresented. If you set up this as the court of appeal, to pass upon the motives of the persons by whose acts our seats are to be filled in this chamber, the Senate of the United States may effectually deny any State the right to representation whose Senator presents such appointment. The Constitution never intended any such thing.

Let me go further. If you may look into the motives of the members of legislative assemblies, we have constitutional amendments which are ratified by the votes of the legislatures of three fourths of the States, and their votes are just as necessary in that case as the votes of a legislature are to elect a Senator; and if you may investigate the legislature of Georgia or Arkansas, or New York or Delaware, and say that A, B, and C were influenced by corrupt or mercenary motives, that somebody bribed them to vote for the constitutional amendments, what are these amendments worth?

You may ask me what tribunal is to try that. I say, Mr. President, that, if the rule under discussion is adopted, tribunals will be found to try all these questions. It is alleged that the constitutional provision making us the judges of elections will authorize us to go into this election. Well, sir, the constitutional provision which gives to the judges jurisdiction of all questions arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States will soon take there a question involving the validity of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution; and if you declare that the Senate may inquire into the purity of motive of legislative bodies in the States, it will not be long until the judiciary will say that they, traditionally the purest department in all governments, will inquire into the motives of the legislature.

And, yet further: Suppose there be a failure to elect a President by the people of the United States, and the election goes into the House of Representatives, where the vote is given by States, each State casting one vote; carry this doctrine, imported from British parliamentary law into American law, and prove that one member of delegation of the New York was bribed, and in the absence of a provision for contesting the election of President of the United States, you have anarchy before you at once.

We represent the States; our action is but the aggregate action of all the States; and if this doctrine be true that the action of a State may be invalidated by the corrupt motive of one representative, why not set aside a treaty which has vitality given to it by the action of all the States, by simply showing that the Senator of one State was actuated by corrupt or improper motives? I see no answer to this; and if the one doctrine be true, the other is true as its logical consequence. But it is not true; for, once established, it would disturb the balances and checks provided by our fathers for the harmonious working of this complex system of government.

It is all resolved by the fundamental principle that all power is inherent in the people. To them you must look for the correction of these evils. And, sir, if the business men of this country, the farming community, the merchants and manufacturers, the industrious working classes of all occupations, who make up the majority of honest men in all communities, cannot have their attention drawn to the importance of their becoming politicians—politicians in the proper sense of the term; if, by their inefficiency and neglect, these things go on, we have no other fate before us than to realize that republican government is a failure, and that the fancy of the poet will find its realization here:

First freedom, and then glory; when that fails, Wealth, vice, corruption, barbarism at last.

I have argued that we cannot go into this question; but if we can, then what must we find? I say not that one man was corrupted, not that the member himself was guilty of bribery, for the purpose of setting aside his election; but you must find that the majority by which he was elected was corrupted; otherwise you open a harvest for corruption all over this land at which bad men will rejoice. Why, sir, if one vote in Kansas proven to be corrupt can set aside an election. Heaven knows that in the state of things which has been revealed there in the last year or two, there will a pæan of joy go up throughout the State every time you declare an election invalid, for it will bring a new victim for the harpies to prey upon, and they would come up here by the score after every election, for the purpose of proving one man to have been corrupted, in order to have another chance for the spoils of an election.

No, sir; we must hold them responsible, and teach them that the remedy is in their hands, and that, if they will not exercise it, they cannot come to us as a court of appeal for the purpose of purifying them.

Now, sir, I call attention (and it is all I propose to do on that subject) to what I have already read from the report, to show that, if a majority must be shown to be corrupt, then the report itself fails to find that result. It does find that Carney's friends were not corrupted, and it fails to find that there was a majority in the legislature corrupted. So that in no point of view can I see that the resolution attached to this report can be sustained upon any solid, well-matured, well-considered judgment of the law and history of parliamentary proceeding.

If correct is this, it brings us to the more painful question in this case. If English law is not applicable to elections by a State legislature, or if it be true that it is to a certain extent, and that if you find less than a majority to be corrupt, you may not declare the election to be invalid, what remedy have we? Is it so that we cannot rid ourselves of a man who by his acts would poison the fountain of political power? No, Mr. President; the clause of the Constitution which I have read, requiring two-thirds of this body, two-thirds of the representatives of the States, to concur before any State shall be deprived of one of its representatives, is the repository of the power which we can exercise, if there is ground to exercise it, and that brings us, as I have already said

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 2, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

☞ Senator Tweed has resigned his seat.

☞ The U. S. Senate adjourned on the 26th ult.

☞ Lieut. Grant, son of the President, has been attached to Gen. Sheridan's staff.

☞ Congressman W. W. Wheeler, of New York, drew his back pay, invested it in U. S. bonds and then cancelled the bonds.

☞ A large number of new buildings, many of them elegant residences, are to be erected in Washington during the ensuing summer.

☞ One hundred English farmers sailed in the City of Bristol, from Liverpool, on Tuesday, the 25th ult., for New York, to settle in Minnesota.

☞ Cochise, the notorious Apache Chief, has gone on a reservation at Sulphur Springs, Arizona, with one thousand of his men, and it is thought he has abandoned the war path, at least temporarily.

☞ Rear Admiral John B. Montgomery, U. S. Navy, died at Carlisle, Pa., on the 25th ult. He entered the navy in 1812, and was a midshipman on the flag ship Niagara at the battle of Lake Erie, in September, 1814.

☞ We have received a prospectus of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, which is about to be opened for pupils. We are informed that it starts upon a much better footing than any other Normal School in the State.

☞ We are indebted to A. R. Fulton, Esq., Secretary of the Iowa State Board of Immigration, for a copy of the "Manufacturing, Agricultural and Industrial Resources of Iowa." Any person desiring a copy of the pamphlet will be supplied by addressing a line to him, at Desmoins, Iowa.

☞ The National Assembly of Spain, on Saturday of week before last, unanimously passed the bill for the abolition of Slavery on the Island of Porto Rico, and giving the rights of citizenship to the emancipated slaves. Senor Figuras on behalf of the Ministry announced their determination to stand or fall by the bill.

☞ The infamous Leaguers now try to convey the impression that the only League in existence, in this county, was the Union League. Bah! Was it the Union League that Aaron W. Evans, Esq., of Cassville, endeavored to swear M. W. Heaton, Thos. Dean and Dr. Brown into repeatedly? Eh? Was it? And "severeal" others that we can mention?

☞ The late vote on Local Option is not as favorable, in the aggregate, as the friends of Local Option and Prohibition could desire. It is pretty evident that the beer-drinking population, of the eastern counties voted solidly against the measure. There will have to be some concession to milder drinks before Local Option will become popular in eastern counties.

☞ The following important section, after full debate, was adopted, by the Constitutional Convention in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 54 yeas to 16 nays:

The sale of intoxicating liquors or mixtures thereof containing the same, for use as a beverage, shall hereafter be prohibited.

The Legislature shall within one year from the adoption of this constitution enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

☞ The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision which fixes the permanency of what is known as the State Temperance Law. Six agreed cases went to that court, and have been decided in favor of the law. Under the ruling the seller is put on the lookout for trouble, and made responsible for whatever evil may result from the trafic in which he is engaged.

☞ The Secretary of War has left Washington for Chicago, and from thence he will proceed with General Sheridan, on a thorough tour of inspection of all the military posts and fortifications as far South as the Rio Grande. It is understood here that the great object of the Secretary's visit is to ascertain the cause of the troubles between the Indians and the Government. While the President is greatly encouraged with the results of his Indian peace policy, it has not had the success he desires. The Indian Peace Commission, the Society of Friends, and all others who have tried their hands upon the Indians, have, to a greater or larger degree, failed. The Secretary of War will ascertain if possible what new measures, if any, are necessary to preserve friendly relations with the savages. The substances of the Secretary's report will be made the basis of some recommendation in the President's next annual message.

☞ The Senate Committee on Congressional Apportionment have amended the House Bill, by striking off Blair and Cambria and attaching Juniata and Centre to this district. To this we emphatically object. We are well aware that there are parties who allege that the Republicans of Huntingdon county should be punished for their treacherous conduct, in the last two Congressional elections, but these good gentlemen will please remember that we have an infamous combination of pretended Republicans and Democrats, in this county, who are acting together for the very purpose which will be accomplished by the proposed district. We deny that the great majority of the party is in any way responsible for the treachery practiced, and to engulph us in a Democratic District is simply to refuse us a helping hand when we are endeavoring to shake off the treacherous scoundrels who have made defeat possible. Come, gentlemen, help us, to save the true Republicans of Huntingdon county.

THE LEAGUE'S USUAL TACTICS.

"It is charged and admitted that it was the anti-Scott wing of the party that gave Speer his large vote in 1870. It was done as a matter of retaliation."—*W. H. Woods.*

Speer's majority in 1870, in Huntingdon county, was 586. Speer's majority in 1872, in Huntingdon county, was 471. It being admitted then, beyond all cavil, that Woods, Shade, Laird, Logan and the rest of that ilk did, in 1870, support Speer; that those of them who lived in town did, on the evening of the election, that year, assemble in Mr. Woods' office to hear and rejoice over the returns from the rural districts, which indicated Speer's success; it being admitted then, by Woods himself, that "the retaliation" (of 3 to 8, and their followers, in every district,) gave Speer 586 majority in 1870, will any unprejudiced mind have any difficulty in accounting for the 471 majority of Speer's in 1872? Will any one doubt, for a moment, that the same work, which was done by the anti-Scott wing in 1870, was repeated in 1872?

The ostrich, as every one knows, is a large, ungainly bird, very swift of foot but unable to fly; its greatest peculiarity, however, is that when it is run down, has no means of defence, and seeks most earnestly to escape from its pursuers, it hides its head in the sand, and, forgetful of the huge body still exposed, counts itself safe. Because it cannot see its pursuers the foolish bird flatters itself that they will be unable to find him.

So Mr. Woods knows, in his heart, where the responsibility rests for this district electing a Democratic Congressman for four years, and he kicks up a little dust about Springfield township, throws sand in his own eyes, and foolishly thinks that he can deceive the honest voters, in this and the neighboring counties, into the belief that he is a true Republican, having, at heart, the interests of his party. Forgetful of the huge body of facts, which he does not attempt to hide, he feels safe because he overlooks them, trusting to every one else's credulity to do the same.

Has he forgotten the caucus which nominated the guerrilla ticket of 1872? Does he not know that Lamberson, Douglas and Bence ran against the Republican ticket last fall and that Speer and McNeil were parties to the arrangement? Now, no one is fool enough to suppose that Speer and McNeil went into this arrangement for any other purpose than to further their own election.

But Mr. Woods insinuates that Mr. Scott and his friends are responsible for Barker's defeat, and he ought to put the climax on his argument by stating that the way Mr. Scott and his friends did it, was by inducing Douglas, Bence and others to run with Speer and thereby disorganize the party. Cause and effect are inseparable, and he could make the one statement with just as much show of truth as the other.

The mention of the names of Douglas, Bence, Shearer, and Lamberson, all staunch Republicans at delegate elections (and then only), will satisfy Republicans of Huntingdon county where Mr. Speer got his material aid and strength, and from what quarter disorganization sprung. No one in his sober senses ever, for a moment, classed these four *patriotic (?) Republicans* as friends of Mr. Scott. Didn't Mr. Woods, in the mule caucus last fall, say that "unless Henry Shearer was put on for the Legislature he wouldn't touch the combination ticket?" and wasn't Henry Shearer accordingly put on? Mr. Woods, at a meeting in Juniata township, last fall, preserved an ominous silence in relation to the Congressional election and the county ticket, and Mr. Williamson, his law partner, asserted repeatedly that he would vote for McNeil in preference to Myton. If the Woods ring were so anxious to defeat Speer why did they not frown down, instead of encouraging, every effort to disorganize the party and breed dissatisfaction within the ranks; efforts which clearly tended towards the election of Speer? It would be a large task, but an easy one, to show the position every Woods man in the county held on the question of disorganization last year. All of our readers will remember that "retaliation" was their watchword last year, and they struck at Hare, Lightner, Lane, Myton, Kyper and Barker; in 1871 it was "retaliation", and they struck at Judge Clarkson; in 1870 it was "retaliation", and they struck down Morrell. The keenest and most ironical "retaliation" we have seen yet, however, is for Woods and others to defeat Barker and then turn and charge the crime upon the very persons who supported him.

It is a familiar axiom in geometry that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. That Speer, McNeil, Bence, Douglas and Lamberson were in league, last fall, to elect each other, is known to all and admitted by all. That Bence, Shearer, Douglas and Lamberson are leaders in the Woods league, that they support and are warmly supported by Jno. Logan, Shade, Laird, Sam Glasgow, Benj. Davis, and Hecter, is most true. That all of these men were in constant communication, last fall, was notorious. That Speer owes his election to their efforts is undoubted. Mr. Woods should be satisfied that getting dust in his own eyes does not necessarily blind every one else, and should take his head out of the sand into which he has plunged it.

☞ A Leaguer, who has worked for the organization, for years, and who has been ahead center for a number of districts, will take up the Holy Bible, and have an oath administered to him, by an official competent to administer oaths, that he never belonged to any such organization, or never had anything to do with any organization of the kind. Just think of the morals such an infamous organization must produce! You can't believe them—they will lie and swear to their lies! You can only know them by their acts and by their acts ye shall judge them. Strike them, politically, whenever you have an opportunity. Remember the the Irishman's motto at Donnybrook Fair: "Whenever you see a head hit it."

☞ Contracts have been signed to carry a cable between Portugal and the United States, touching at Azores.

☞ Apropos of the visit of King Lunalilo to this country, says the Pittsburg *Commercial*, for the purpose of studying our institutions and customs, it is rumored that a principal object, which he has in view, is the consummation of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Hawaii. He proposes to cede a naval station, with sovereignty, to this government, at Paulea, on the island of Oahu, near Honolulu. This is also known as Pearl Bay, and is considered universally the finest harbor in the whole Pacific. It is believed that this would give the United States a better foothold in that quarter than any other nation can hope to possess, and that the ultimate result would be the annexation of the whole cluster of islands. This would virtually make our country mistress of the Pacific. Hawaii is so near the line of travel between San Francisco, China and Japan that the Pacific Mail line find they only save one day by going north of the islands and not stopping. All sailing vessels, plying between the two sides of the ocean, do stop there. If the mail steamers should touch, arrangements could readily be made to connect with steamers from the Australian ports, and all the colonies in the Southern Pacific. This would greatly benefit the Pacific line, as very many from Australia would find it more convenient to travel that way to the United States and even England than to go round the other side, as is now generally done.

☞ We clip the following *amende honorable* from the Philadelphia *Press* of the 31st ultimo:

We have sincerely to regret the statement made in these columns several days ago that Hon. John Scott, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, received the extra back pay voted to themselves by the members of both houses of the last Congress. Senator Scott voted *against* the proposition, and has not received the money. Senator Cameron voted for the proposition, and pocketed the money. We make this correction the more cheerfully as Mr. Scott evidently believes that the charge against him was published in view of our knowledge of the facts, and with a desire to do him harm. Such a purpose would have been absurd in the face of the world, even if we had had any motive to entertain any feelings towards Mr. Scott but those of respect. We have never questioned his integrity or his ability.

☞ The Centennial Appropriation Bill, granting $1,000,000 in aid of the Centennial Exhibition to be held, in Philadelphia, in 1876, was passed by both Houses of the Legislature and approved by the Governor on the 27th ult. The bill, as passed, only makes the State liable for $250,000. The remainder is raised by a tax, of three per cent., on the gross earnings of the passenger railways. The building is to be a permanent one.

Card.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I see in the *Globe* of the 18th ult., that my name is made use of in the controversy the editor has with a few persons, and more especially with the Hon. John Scott, Dr. Orlady and H. S. Wharton.

My name is used without my knowledge or consent and as the statement there made is not correct, I feel that honor and justice require that I should correct it. The names of Dr. Orlady and H. S. Wharton, was never mentioned by me as being present at the organization of the "Literati," or to my knowledge having any connections with it.

And I would further say, that being a Republican from principle, I am opposed to the efforts made to disturb, and weaken the party in this county and district—a party to sustain which was to sustain the integrity of the Union—and it with others I have risked my life to uphold.

WM. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, March, 28th, 1873.

News and Notes from Washington.

The Senate—Close of the Executive session—Reforms and Improvements—Military Inspection—Visitors to the President—The President and Family in New York—His Southern Tour Postponed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

END OF THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Executive Session of the United States Senate was brought to a close at 4 o'clock yesterday. All the nominations recommended by the head of the Department, and by the President presented to the Senate, were, with a very few exceptions, confirmed by that body. Among all the nominations there were comparatively few new appointments. The commissions of postmasters, Pension Agents and many other officials are granted for four years. Hundreds of these expired on the 4th of March and were renewed, in conformity with the civil service rules for another four years. It is also known that among all the new appointments made, few, and in fact almost none of them originated with the President. They came from the heads of bureaus, from members of Congress, and from delegation of citizens in different parts of the country, whose endorsement was considered a sufficient guarantee of fitness on the part of the persons recommended for appointment.

The pressure for vacancies has been very strong. Owing to the operation of the civil service rules the charges have been fewer in number than ever before known at the commencement of a new administration. This made members of Congress more than usually determined to control the appointments to vacancies. Each member had a certain number of friends to be provided for, and the scramble, as might be expected, was sharp. The President was amused to see the names of a string of Congressmen attached to the application of a certain person, and at the same time to find these same Congressmen coming with their own favorites to fill the very same places for which they had, on solicitation, given a loose recommendation to other parties.

Not a few of the retiring members of Congress have sought, and are still here seeking places in Washington or abroad for themselves. Though they could not get along, while in Congress, for less than $7,500 a year, they are now willing and would be glad to accept a $3,000 place at home or abroad, but cannot be gratified by a realization of their hopes, even at this modest figure.

REFORMS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

There is a very general desire expressed among prominent men in official circles here to see some reforms introduced into the next Congress. Among these may be named an increase of the number of members on all important committees, the number to range from eleven to fifteen or sevs enteen members. As it is now the business of important committees is left to two or three of the most active members. It is also claimed that a portion of the committee meetings should be conducted with open doors, and permission granted to interested and well informed parties to present their views on the subjects under consideration. And at such meetings permission should be given to have the discussions and proceedings reported and published for the information of the public.

Another reform suggested is to consolidate the dozen or thirteen separate appropriation bills into one, to be prepared and ready for consideration at the commencement of the Session and passed within thirty days after its first introduction. This would secure time for due deliberation, and prevent the dossibility of attaching to the bill improper appropriations and engineering them through, as is now done, in the hurry and confusion of the last hours of the Session.

Another improvement urged in the adoption of the new system of voting by telegraph. This would save time, prevent delays by voting merely for purpose of delay, and secure a record of the names of all who vote and show upon which side they gave their vote.

Among the improvements to be carried out in the Senate wing of the Capitol during the summer; the introduction of fire plans in the committee rooms, for the purpose of securing better ventilation; and an engagement with Mr. Brumidi to continue the work of fresceing according to plans and designs already prepared.

MILITARY INSPECTION.

Secretary Belknap will leave Washington to-night on a tour of inspection of the military posts of the "Department of Missouri." Gen. Sheridan will go with him from Chicago, and they will proceed as far as the Western border of Texas on the Rio Grande. The Secretary of the Navy will act as Secretary of the War Department during Mr. Belknap's absence.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Hereafter, while Congress is not in session, the President will receive unofficial visitors only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant will leave Washington this evening on an unofficial visit to New York city.

THE PRESIDENT NOT GOING SOUTH.

Senators Robertson and Paterson, with a delegation from South Carolina, appointed by the Legislature of that State, called upon the President this morning and invited him to make a southern tour this Spring. They assured him that he would meet with a cordial reception from all classes of citizens. The President thanked the delegation, and said it had been his intention to visit the South this spring, but the pressure of public duties would preclude the possibilities of his doing so; but he hoped to be able to go a year hence.

N. H. P.

SALES OF GOLD.—The Assistant Treasurer, at New York, has been directed to purchase $500,000 of bonds on Wednesday, April 9, and on April 23, and to sell $1,500,000 of gold on each Thursday during April, thus purchasing in all $1,000,000 of bonds and selling $6,000,000 of gold.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26–6mos.

New To-Day.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone needing WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, we would say *go to BLAIR'S to buy* them, such a stock was never before brought to

HUNTINGDON.

All we ask, call and see and be convinced that you can buy cheaper, and from a larger assortment at BLAIR'S, than any other place in town, as he has a room full of WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS 15,000 Rolls of PAPER and 500 Pairs assorted colors and figures of Window Blinds.

DON'T FORGET OUR SPECIALTIES.

Good Brown Back Paper, 10 cents.
Twill Rag Stock Paper, 18 cents.
Extra Satin Paper, 25, 26 and 27 cents.
Splendid Gilt Parlor Paper for 50 cents.

The very best quality of Oil Window Shades, Gilt Bands and six feet long, only $1 including fixtures. Plain Shading, all colors and widths. The Patent Spring (Hartsomes), Window Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, all colors, &c., &c.

While our Stock last year was larger by far than was ever before brought to this town yet, our trade increased with the increase of stock so well that at the close of the season we had but very little left, thus enabling us to gratify our customers by a new stock, so that now we have a stock

FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER STOCK IN TOWN.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Don't forget the place BLAIR'S,
418 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

N. B.—All paper trimmed free of charge, if desired. Apr2,'73–3mos.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

LACE CURTAINS.

We shall maintain such prices for Curtains materials and Laces that it will be for the interest of persons house-furnishing to carefully examine our stock before making purchases.

WALRAVEN,

719 *CHESTNUT STREET,*

PHILADELPHIA.

apr2–3mos.

New To-Day.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

2,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advanced interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertil soil, an abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all! Millions of Acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps mailed free everywhere.

Address O. E. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

WANTED.

10,000 FARMERS

To improve 1,700,000 acres Railroad Lands, free from mortgage and located in the middle region of Western Iowa—the best corn, wheat and cattle-producing belt in the West, 15 hours distant from Chicago. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Meadow and plow land with pure running water evenly distributed. No fever and ague. Average credit price, $6 per acre. Send for a guide. It costs nothing, and gives descriptions, prices, terms, maps, and how to reach the lands. Address JOHN R. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa Railroad Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Chicago office, 65 S. Canal street.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAN ACADEMY,

BLAIRSTOWN, NEW JERSEY.

Equal advantages for males and females. Earnest Christian influence, thorough instruction and careful attention to the comforts and habits of Students, render this one of the best institutions of the country. Spring session commences March 25th. Students received at any time. Terms, $200 a year. Reference: Officers of Princton and Lafayettee Colleges. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

$500 IN PRIZES.

Extra Early Vermont. Ten days earlier than Early Rose. Enormously Productive and of Excellent Flavor. $1 per pound; 4 pounds by mail, for $3.50.

TWO NEW POTATOES!

Compton's Surprise, 826 bushels to the Acre. A little later than Early Rose. Equal in quality. $3 per pound, by mail, postpaid.

$500 will be awarded, as Premiums to those who produce the largest quantity from one pound. Descriptive Circulars of the above, with list of 300 varieties of Potatoes, free to all.

Illustrated Seed Catalogue, 300 pages, with Colored Chromo, 25 cents

A New Tomato, the "Arlington," Early, Solid and Productive. Price, 25 cents per packet; 5 packets, $1.

B. K. BLISS & SONS,
23 Park Place. New York.

ONLY 10 CENTS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PAINTER;

Or, Paints—How to select and use them.

A plain treatise, containing sample card with 42 different actually painted shades and tints, with instructions for exterior and interior House Decoration.

25 copies, bound in cloth, for $5. Sample copies, paper cover, mailed, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 10 cents, by the Publisher.

HENRY CAREY BAIRD,
Box 1624, Postoffice, Philadelphia.

See the following valuable extracts from press notices:

"A valuable book, and no one intending to paint should fail to read it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"We did not know so much could be said on the subject of painting a house until we read this excellent book of Mr. Baird's."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"A want long felt at last supplied."—*Scientific Am.*

"Not only a necessity to the painter, but valuable to every occupant of a dwelling.—*N. Y. World.*

"Buy 25 copies of this book and distribute them among your friends. If they will heed the advice therein, you could make no more valuable present."—*Chicago Tribune*

"In publishing this book Mr. Baird has done a real service to the community."—*Toledo Blade.*

"We hope the publisher will sell 100,000 copies of this book during '73."—*Boston Advertiser.*

"We have just painted our house as advised by the author, and congratulate ourselves that no dwelling in our neighborhood excels ours in appearance."—*Harper's Weekly.*

"In selling a sample copy for 10 cents, Mr. Baird must feel certain an order for 25 bound in cloth will follow."—*Frank Leslie.*

"We know the town and country painters therein recommended, and can vouch for their value and the excellence of the 'Harrison' brand of white lead."—*Phila. Ledger.*

ONLY 10 CENTS.

[Established 1830.]

SAWS

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Manufacturers of Saws.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Every Saw warranted. Files, Belting and Machinery. ☞ Liberal Discounts. ☜ Price Lists and Circulars free. WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

Boston, Mass., and Detroit, Mich.

THE LIGHT RUNNING

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for circular. Address,

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co., New York.

USE THE REISINGER SASH LOCK AND SUPPORT TO FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS!

No spring to break, no cutting of sash; cheap, durable, very easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and a self-fastner when the sash is down. Send stamp for circular. Circular and six copper-bronzed locks sent to any address in the U. S., postpaid, on receipt of 50 cents. Liberal inducements to the trade, agents wanted. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., No. 418 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa

WITHERBY, RUGG & RICHARDSON,

Manufacturers of

Wood-Working Machinery Generally,

Specialties:—Woodworth Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines, Richardson's Patent Improved Tenon Machines, &c.

Central, cor. Union street, WORCESTER, MASS.

L. B. WITHERBY. G. J. RUGG. S. M. RICHARDSON.

FARMERS, Dealers and Agents, send for our Catalogue of New Potatoes, Fruit Trees, &c. A Valuable Treatise. All sent free. Extra offers. L. D. SCOTT & CO., Huron, Ohio.

PATENTS OBTAINED.

No fees unless successful. No fees in advance. No charge for preliminary serch. Send for circulars. CONNOLLY BROTHERS, 108 S. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa., and 608 Ninth street, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!

We will pay all Agents $40 per week in cash who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

EVERY CORNET BAND in the country will receive a splendid piece of BAND MUSIC free, by sending a two cent stamp to EDWARD A. SAMUELS, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

MONEY made rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M. Spencer, 117 Hanover street, Boston.

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

For cleaning and polishing metals, for cleaning and preserving paint, for removing stains from marble, for washing hands, and for all household cleaning, is superior to any other article made. No other soap or wash equals it, either in quality or cheapness. Easy to use and perfectly harmless and pleasant. All grocers sell it. Manufactured only by EASTMAN & BROOKE, 431 N. Third street, Philadelphia.

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER

Is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or drinking. It corrects the stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. For sale by all Druggests.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gettysburg Spring Company.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Delling's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00

April 2, 1873.

DOORS.

Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding and Building Material generally. NORTH FELA & CO., have unsurpassed advantages of manufacturing Pine Lumber. They have their own timber, their own Saw and Planing Mill, their work is always first-class, being made by lumber seasoned by time. Orders for Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Mouldings, Frames, Flooring, Siding, &c., in small lots or by car load, received and promptly filled by J. A. POLLOCK, No. 1004 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. apr2–3mos.

16. Final account of James E. and Robert Harper, Executors of Wm. C. Harper, late of Dublin township, deceased.

New To-Day.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,

OIL CLOTHS,

GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

J. A. POLLOCK

Manufacturer of, and General Agent for the sale of new and second-handed engines, machinery, and tools, agricultural implements, &c.

All kinds of Machinery repaired.

Lathes (for iron work), Planers, Drill Presses, Moulders, Shapers, Moriuces, Tire Benders, Bolt Cutters, Bolt Heads, Boring Machines, Scroll Saws, Gas Fitters Tools, and Tools and Machines, of whatever kinds wanted by iron or woodworkers, furnished, at manufacturers prices.

All enquiries for machinery or tools will receive careful attention.

Architectural and mechanical designs prepared in the finest style of the art.

J. A. POLLOCK,
apr2–3mos. Huntingdon, Pa.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned has on hand at Petersburg, prime Cloverseed, Plaster, Fish, Salt and Coal, highest cash price paid for all kinds of grain.

meh26–3mos. JOHN ROSS.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following named persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, of Huntingdon county, their petitions for Licenses to keep Inns and Taverns, in said county, and which will be presented to the Judges of said county, on the second Monday of April, 1873, for allowance:

INNS OR TAVERNS.

Harry Chamberlain, Huntingdon.
John S. Miller, Huntingdon.
James Fleming Huntingdon.
Henry Z. Metcalf, Mill Creek.
R. F. Haslett, Spruce Creek.
Zeigler & Long, Huntingdon.

Also, the petition of James H. Clover, Huntingdon, which will be presented on the third Monday in April, 1873.

T. W. MYTON,
March26,1873. Clerk.

TREES AND PLANTS.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL!

A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Siberian Crabs, Apricots, and Nectarines; Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Nuts; Shade and Ornamental Trees, Hardy Flowering and Climbing Shrubs, Hedge Plants, &c.

Enclose stamp for Catalogue and Price List.

EDW'D J. EVANS & CO.,
Nurserymen and Seedsmen, York, Pa.
March26-3t.

CASSVILLE INSTITUTE.

This Institution will open on Monday, April 28, 1873, for a session of eighteen weeks Nine weeks before harvest and nine weeks after. Particular attention will be paid to those preparing to teach. For further information, address

J. C. CLARKSON,
march19–4t. Cassville, Pa.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building. ☜

March26,1873-3mos.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, April 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain lot of ground, in the borough of Huntingdon, being lot numbered 222 in the general plan of said borough, fronting fifty feet on the south side of Moore street, and extending in depth to a part of a lot owned by the German Reformed Congregation, bounded on the east by Sixth street, on the west by lot No. 221, the lands and tenements of Charles Slaughter and Ann Slaughter, his wife, owners or reputed owners.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles Slaughter and Ann Slaughter, his wife, owners or reputed owners.

ALSO—All of defendant's right title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Union, county of Huntingdon, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a stone heap on summit of Sidling Hill mountain, thence by land of Samuel Miller, north 14½ degs. E. 123 5-10 perches to a chestnut thence by land of Robert Parker south 51 degs. E. 301 perches to a chestnut oak on Clear Ridge, thence by land of Jacob Miller south 21½ degs. W. 114 3-10 perches to post, thence by land of D. H. Foster and Wm. Gillan north 51½ degs. W. 286 perches to the place of beginning, containing 191 acres and 7 perches, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent. being part of a larger tract of land surveyed to Abraham Striker on warrant dated the first day of September, A. D. 1794, having thereon erected a part log and frame dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Leonard A. Dell.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land, situate in Oneida township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Elijah Gorsuch and John Hight's estate, Stephen Gorsuch, Jesse M'Ilvain, John Decker's heirs and Joshua Gorsuch, containing 60 acres and 8 perches being the same tract of land which Joshua Gorsuch and Rebecca, his wife, conveyed to Elisha Porter by deed dated 13th of May, A. D., 1863, and the said Elshua Porter and Martha, his wife, by their deed dated 7 May, A. D. 1864 conveyed to Elijah Gorsuch and which the said Elijah Gorsuch by his deed dated 29th October, A. D. 1869, conveyed to the said Margaret Hill, as appears by said deed recorded in Record Book X, No. 2, page 258 having thereon erected a log dwelling house, log stable and small shanty, and other improvements.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elisha Porter, with notice to Margaret Hill and Hosea Hill, her husband, and Wm. Cree, terre-tenants.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground, situate in West Huntingdon, fronting on Mifflin street 50 feet, and extending back at right angles, 150 feet to a fifteen feet alley, being lot No. 120, in the plan of said town of West Huntingdon, having thereon erected a two-story brick dwelling house, said building now occupied by M. M. Logan.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. J. Kerr.

☞ Bidders will take notice that 20 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. AMON HOUCK,

Sheriff's Office, } [Sheriff.
Huntingdon, Mch. 26, '73.3t }

New Advertisements.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.,

Build NEW ENGINES, and repair OLD ONES, as cheap and in as good order, as can be done elsewhere.

NEW and SECOND HAND

machinery of all kinds for sale.

SCHOOL DESKS,

guaranteed to out-last three setts Pine Board Seats and cost very little more.

Directors will do well by giving us a call before buying elsewhere.

March12–3mos.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

The undersigned gives notice, to butchers and others, that he keeps on hand all the time a fine lot of FAT CATTLE, which he will sell live weight or dressed by the pound, or by the lump. He has on hand forty-five head, weighing from 800 to 1200. Address JOHN JACOBS,
meh12–2mos. Shirleysburg, Pa.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS.

A NEW WAY OF RUNNING

A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK.

Can sell Thousands!

PLAIN HOME TALK

Is plain talk about the body and its physical and social needs. Dr. B. R. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120, Lexington Ave., N. Y., who entertains everybody with his pen, and cures everybody by his skill, is its author. In its thousand pages it answers a thousand questions you don't want to go to your physician about. It is as is stamped upon its cover, "a book for private and considerate reading." Price $3 25, and sent postage prepaid, everywhere. Contains table mailed free. Agents wanted. A beautiful original chromo, mounted, "Throw Physic to the Dogs," worth $10, goes with the book. No book without the chromo. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th Street, New York.

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 2, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Visible—Corner statuary.

Now is the time to advertise.

And the JOURNAL is the paper.

Flitting is the order of the day.

Reveille fellows are very punny.

Northward bound—The wild geese.

The egg-picking season has opened.

Our streets are navigable for small craft.

The country roads are almost impassable.

The prospects for a fine crop of wheat are excellent.

Hon. John Scott arrived home on Saturday evening last.

Our handsome Quaker city friend, Aleck Cunningham, is in town.

Gen. John Ross, of McVeytown, who was quite ill, is now convalescent.

Bedford county gives 156 majority against License. How is Col. Keeffer?

The Building and Loan Association, of Mt. Union, is now fully under way.

Corbin, of the Bee Hive, has purchased a residence in West Huntingdon.

Since our last issue we have had another invoice of the "beautiful snow."

The act increasing the pay of jurors to two dollars per day has become a law.

Dr. J. C. Fleming, of this place, is about locating, in Saxton, Bedford county. Success go with you, Doc.

Some young scapegrace, in Mt. Union, disturb the Presbyterian Congregation. This is very disreputable.

The new depot is a great improvement. Standing under cover waiting for trains is more like the thing.

An additional train is to be put on the Pennsylvania railroad to convey coal from the Broad Top region.

Col. J. Hall Musser, has been down, for a few days, with the inflammatory rheumatism. He is able to be about again.

Huntingdon is too poor or stingy to build their little ones a comfortable school building.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Lawrence Brown, son of Samuel T. Brown Esq., of this place, is the gentlemanly clerk in Superintendent Gage's office.

Policeman Westbrook passed our office, the other day, in charge of an individual laboring under an over-dose of bug juice.

Muddy Run, the dirty little thing, swelled, itself up, on last Saturday, until it was almost as large as the "little Juniata."

We are sorry to learn that the late cold snap has greatly diminished the chances for a prolific peach crop the coming season.

The engine attached to the new car shops, was put in motion, last week, for the first time. The machinery is all in position.

We are indebted to J. C. Blair, for a piece of music, entitled "Neath the Waves her Spirit Wanders." It is on sale at his Book store.

The McVeytown semi-monthly *Journal*, E. Conrad editor, has come to hand. It is gotten up very neatly, and looks as if it had come to stay.

Miss Towanda Bice, of Mt. Union, entertained over sixty gay and happy young ladies and gentlemen, on Tuesday evening, of last week.

The heavy rain, on last Saturday, filled up the Sewer, at Miss Africa & Co's. corner, and things were lively around there for a few minutes.

Say, Speddy, ain't you ashamed to put such naughty words into our mouth in regard to Altoona? Hacket was bad enough, dear knows!

The old Pennsylvania depot will be occupied by Mr. Weimer, Master Carpenter, of this division, and Will DeArmit, Baggage Master, of the P. R. R.

A boy named Stewart, of Tyrone, carrying around a loaded pistol, accidentally wounded himself. What business has a boy to be carrying a loaded pistol?

Some of the lads, who, under the influence of liquor, disturb public assemblages, in Mt. Union, will be introduced to Judge Dean during next Quarter Sessions.

A ferry-boat would be a very useful article just now, at the corner of Fifth and Hill streets, to convey pedestrians over the sea of mud that abounds in that locality.

Fisher, local of the *Gazette*, wants some hole to creep into since Local Option prevails in Bedford county. Do without, John, it will be all the better for you in the end.

J. Cloyd Cryder, a compositor on the Blair County *Radical*, was severely cut in the breast, at Altoona, a few days ago, by a man named Carroll. Carroll was either drunk or crazy.

Mrs. Maud L. Brainerd, it is stated in the Tyrone *Herald*, is likely to receive a large sum of money by inheritance. We hope the statement may prove correct, and that our friend Brainerd and his good wife may live to enjoy the "fat take."

Hermon, of the New York Branch store, is going to pitch his tent in Lewistown. We can say to the people of that interesting village that no one will sell them cheaper goods than he can; and they will find him a perfect gentleman to deal with.

The Huntingdon *Globe* of the 25th, had only fifteen articles, long and short, devoted to "chawing up" either the *Journal*, or Durborrow, its editor. Oh! Eatanswill? What a genius was Dickens! He saw clear to Huntingdon.—*Phila. Sunday Dawn.*

J. Ross Swartz, of McVeytown, who was stowing away an unnecessary pistol, upon his person, discharged it, the ball entering his hip and lodging in the fleshy part of his leg. As pistols are now manufactured they are mere boy-traps. Quit fooling with them and you won't get shot.

There is a crazy man named Guss, in Huntingdon, in this State, who imagines that Senator Scott is trying to injure him in some way. He raves incessantly and threatens all sorts of bad things to our Senator. Instead of being in the lunatic asylum he is publishing a newspaper.—*Meadeville Republican.*

Splendid—The new residence of M. B. Massey, Esq., built under the superintendence of our friend Pollock. The building is substantial and complete, and the inside finish is beautiful, giving evidence of superior skill and design. As an artizan Mr. Pollock has no superior. We know whereof we speak.

We are creditably informed that great injustice has been done the Superintendent of Common Schools, in this county, by several correspondents who have contributed to our columns. Mr. McNeil has visited every school, with the exception of one, during the winter term and is doing all that can be done to improve the schools.

Constable W. F. Grove, of Everett, captured a boss horse thief, in Franklin county, a week or so ago through whom he secured four or five stolen horses, two of them belonging to Henry Reigh, at Sabbath Rest, Blair county. One of the horses was picked up near Cassville in this county. Some $1200 worth of property was recovered. A clever haul.

Jones, of Tyrone, thinks it was Smith, of Huntingdon, who wound up his clock, every night, for fourteen years, and then discovered that it was an eight-day clock; while Smith, of Huntingdon, on the other hand, swears it was Jones, of Tyrone, and adds that the latter was the maddest man, on the north side of the bridge, when he made the discovery. Jones vs. Smith. Who shall decide?

THE RESULT OF THE SPRING ELECTION.—The following named persons were elected to the several township and borough offices for 1873:

Alexandria—Judge, Samuel Isenberg; Inspector, Jacob Hoffman; Assessor, Alexander Stitt; Assistant Assessors, Wm. Walker, D. S. Henderson; Constable, Wm. Brisbin; School Directors, C. P. Hatfield, M. Householder; Burgess, John R. Gregory; Council, Jos. Piper, Peter Piper, Wm. Varner, Moses Gorland, Michael Cresswell, Peter Kean.

Barree—Judge, C. C. Ash; Inspectors, J. M. Johnston, Thad. Jackson; Assessor, Thomas Bell; Assistant Assessors, B. Harshberger, G. Horning; Justice of the Peace, Thomas Stewart; Constable, E. T. Livingston; Supervisors, Wm. Ewing, Patrick Gettis; School Directors, Christ Peightal, A. M. Cheney; Auditor, Miles L. Greene.

Birmingham—Judges, Jesse Peightal; Inspectors, S E Russell, J M Stoneroad; Justice of the Peace, Isaac Gorsuch; Constable, John Wall; Burgess, A. G. Morris; Council, David Cree, E. A. Zeek, W. A. Copeley, John R. Thompson, S. E. Russell.

Brady—Judge, S. G. Simpson; Inspectors, S. L. Stewart, G. W. Hall; Assessor, Jacob Goodman; Assistant Assessors, Jacob Sharp, Geo. Hawn; Justice of the Peace, John K. Metz; Constable, A. Robison; Supervisors, John Tates, John K. Metz; School Directors, Amos Smoker, W. M. Thompson, Thos. Gates; Auditor, Cyrus D. Brown.

Broad Top City—Judge, Jacob Hoffman; Inspectors, Eph. Mears, S. A. Flenner; Assessor, S. A. Flenner; Assistant Assessors, Eph. Mears, W. B. Corrigan; Justice of the Peace, Jacob Mountain; Constable, W. B. Corrigan; School Directors, O. W. Taylor.

Carbon—Judge, John Rouon; Ispectors, W. R. Swoope, W. P. Barron; Assessor, John Canty; Assistant Assessors, E. L. Gould, John Cyphers; Justice of the Peace, J. B. Leohy; Constable, Edw. Dalton; Supervisors, Michael Cody, Luke Hilgrove; School Directors, F. Tool, P. F. Maher, M. P. Barron; Auditor, E. L. Gould.

Cass—Judge, Michael Stever; Inspectors, Samuel M'Clain, W. L. Gebret, Assesor, Lewis Stever; Assistant Assessors, A. Crotsley, B. Fink; Justice of the Peace, Jas. E. Glasgow; Supervisors, Isaac Bowman, John Spangler; School Directors, J. Stever, J. G. Shore, W. W. Crotsley; Auditor, Amon Greenland; Township Clerk, Henry Taylor.

Cassville—Judge, H. M. Corbin; Inspectors, J. M. Wilson, James Greene; Assessor, A. C. Greenland; Assistant Assessors, Jas. Henderson, E. B. Wilson; Constable, Borough, T. Dean; Constable, High, F. Buchanan; Supervisor, W. E. DeForest; School Directors A. C. Greenland, W. L. Gehert, J. Henderson; Burgess, J. Frazier; Assistant Burgess, John Heaton; Council, D. H. Miller. A. W. Evans, Dr. I. Guss, W. L. Gehert, J. M. Mason.

Clay—Judge, E. R. Greene; Inspector, J. P. Stevens, J. M. Drake; Assessor, C. R. M'Carthy; Assistant Assessors, Samuel Heeter, R. S. M'Neil; Constable, Chas. Corbin; Supervisors, Daniel Price, Geo. Nonemaker, Wm. M'Clain, John Bolinger; School Directors, J. B. Park E. E. Shore; Auditor, Geo. W. Cohill.

Cromwell—Judge, Hugh Galbraith; Inspectors, W. B. Livirenghouse, A. Whitesel; Assessor, J. B. Shenefelt; Assistant Asseors, G. W. Haffley, L. Wileman; Justice of the Peace, B. F. Chilcoott; Constable, J. M. Rodger; Supervisors, A. Miller, J. M'ElHee, Thos. Webb; School Directors, P. P. Dewees, J. P. M'Kelay; Auditor, W. B. Gilliland; Township Clerk, J. S. Stewart.

Coalmont—Judge, Samuel Brooks; Inspectors, J. G. Riesterer, Thos. Thompson; Assessor, G. A. Heaton; Assistant Assessors, J. G. Riesterer, Paul Wonn; Constable, Geo. Weighman; School Directors, R. Owens, Paul Wonn, S. Brooks, G. A. Heaton; Auditor, John W, Lytle; Burgess, G. Riesterer; Council, J. A. Hicks, G. A. Heaton, G. W. Stuller, Thomas Thompson, Richard Owens.

Dublin—Judge, A. D. Stitt; Inspectors, Jas. Mills, Jacob Kough; Assessor, M. C. Stitt; Assistant Assessors, A. S. Harper, W. H. Montague; Constable, W. Clymans; Supervisors, Geo. Mills, W. Appleby, David Hicks; School Directors, J. Cree, J. A. Harper, J. H. Nelson; Auditor, Lazarus Yates; Township Clerk, J. H. Nelson.

Franklin—Judge, Geo. L. Wavis; Inspectors, W. S. Curry, John Laporte; Assessor, J. Q. Adams; Assistant Assessors, Jas. Oliver; Alf. Porter; Constable, Thos. Isenberg; Supervisors, Abr. Hight, John Arehy; School Directors, John Hughs, M. G. Keatly; Auditor, E. B. Isett.

Hopewell—Judge, Isaac Russell; Inspectors Samuel Russell, D. E. Putt; Assessor, Jacob Russell; Assistant Assessors, J. W. Russell Levi Putt; Justice of the Peace, Joseph Edwards; Constable, David Helsel; Supervisors, Andrew Carvery, W. Fleck; School Directors, Levi Houck, W. Weaver; Auditor, D. B. Weaver; Township Clerk, T. W. Hamilton.

Henderson—Judge, S. Allison; Inspectors, Robert T. Decker, W. Hearn; Assessor, Wm. Mundorf; Assistant Assessers, G. W. Miller, Lewis Bergants; Justice of the Peace, G. F. Hetrick; Constable, And. Decker; Supervisors, J. R. M'Cartney, H. P. Decker; School Directors, Samuel Steel, Jos. Enders; Township Clerk, G. W. Bergants.

Huntingdon, E. W.—Judge, G. B. Armitage Inspectors, J. W. Mattern, Alex Denny, Assessor, Alex Port; Assistant Assessors, S. Coulter, N. B. Corbin; Constable, L. E. Edwards; School Directors, L. E. Weimer, Graf. Miller.

Huntingdon, W. W.—Judge, C. Long; Inspecter, H. L. M'Carthy, John Lloyd; Assessor, Alex Port; Assistant Assessors, S. Coulter, N. B. Corbin; Constable, L. E. Edwards; School Directors, L. E. Weimer, Graf. Miller.

Jackson—Judge, Jackson Harmon; Inspectors, C. L. Cummins, B. A. Jackson; Assessor, J. H. Lee; Assistant Assessor, T. F. Shipton, V. B. Hirst; Justice of the Peace, George Jackson; Constable, R. DeArmit; Supervisors, Robert Huey, Robert Fleming; School Directors, P. D. Moore, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Keyes, L. C. Heskit; Auditor, John Cummins.

Juniata—Judge, A. H. Kauffman; Inspectors, A. Dean, Elmer Yocum; Assessor, Wm. Breneman; Assistant Assessor, Isaac Heiffner, J. W. Yocum; Justice of the Peace, John Heiffner; Constable, James Parks; Supervisors, Peter Heifner, Geo. Mountain; School Directors, W. E. Corbin, J. H. Yocum; Auditor, L. Corbin.

Lincoln—Judge, David Fouse; Inspectors, S. D. Householder, F. D. Kreiger; Assessor, D. H. Fisher; Assistant Assessors, Alex Park, E. P. Brumbaugh; Justice of the Peace, John Beaver; Constable, John Fulton; Supervisors, J. M. Books, Henry Shultz; School Directors, Fred. Bergstresser, Nicholas Lynn; Auditor, D. G. Enyeart; Township Clerk, J. B. Brumbaugh.

Mapleton—Judge, S. S. Taylor; Inspectors, John Baker, J. S. Pheasant; Assessor, Wm. Giles; Assistant Assesors, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson; Justice of the Peace, Philip Hooper; Constable, J. Montgomery; School Directors, Peter Curry, B. F. Baker; Auditor, Alf. Lamberson; Burgess, John Price; Council, John Banks, Jas. M'Conahey, M. Yocom, W. F. Gillan, J. Johns, H. H. Swoope.

Morris—Judge, Perry Moore; Inspectors, G. H. Beck, D. Henderson; Assessor, J. H. Davis; Assistant Assessors, P. Shaffer, E. Isenberg; Constable, Fred. Kuhn; Supervisors, John Davis, Samuel Harnish; School Directors, S. C. Tussey, Dr. S. Thompson; Auditor, P. K. Harnish; Township Clerk, L. M. Stewart.

Mt. Union Borough—Judge, J. A. J. Postelwaite; Inspectors, F. A. Appleby, John Lukens; Assessor, G. W. Lukens: Assistant Assessor, F. A. Appleby, B. F. Douglass; Justice of the Peace, P. M. Bare; Constable, Borough, D. Etnier; Constable, High, E. K. Rodgers; School Directors, T. H. Adams, B. J. Devore; Auditor, Peter Shaffer; Burgess, J. H. Miller; Council, Alfred Simon, J. M'Intyre, H. C. Marshal, R. Sechler, R. A. Dean, E. P. M'Kitrick.

Mt. Union District—Judge, Isaac Swoope; Inspectors, W. X. Myers, Daniel Bolinger; Assessor, R. Myers; Assistant Assesors, S. Bowman, J. Swoope; Justice of the Peace, J. B. Foster; Constable, D. S. Snyder; Supervisors, Peter Shaffer, David Runk, Edward Zerner; School Directors, H. S. Dell, W. B. Snyder; Auditor, David Shaffer.

Oneida—Judge, Andrew Smith; Inspectors, S. Gorsuch, J. M. Simpson; Assessor, Daniel Kyper; Assistant Assessors, J. Coehran, D. W. Walsmith; Justice of the Peace, Wm. Hughs; Constable, J. P. Stewart; Supervisors, H. S. Miller, Geo. Kimberlin; School Directors, E. Shoemaker, J. W. Greene; Auditor Henry Wilson.

Orbisonia—Judge, G. D. Wilson; Inspectors, Jacob Conrad; Assessor, T. O. Cloyd; Assistant Assessors, T. M. Kelly, D. Enyeart; Justice of the Peace, G. S. Baker; Constable, J. Brodeback; Street Commissioner, Peter Ripple; School Directors, J. W. C. James, Robert Brown; Auditor, A. Krough; Township Clerk, J. W. C. James; Burgess, D. Neely; Council J. F. Gehret, Geo. Wilson, W. H. Miller, T. O. Cloyd, R. M. Brown.

Porter—Judge, B. L. Neff; Inspectors, J. Herncane, S. Hatfield; Assessor, Peter Piper; Assistant Assessors, R. Cunningham, Isaac Martin; Justice of the Peace, A. H. Johnson; Constable, J. Shultzberger; Supervisors, Jas. Allen, Jas. Kennedy; School Directors, David Hare, James Allen; Auditor, D. F. Tussey.

Penn—Judge, John Householder; Inspectors, A. B. Garner, Samuel Gill; Assessor, J. Beaver; Assistant Assessors, Geo. Garner, D. Morris; Constable, Nathan Snare; Supervisors, Jacob Prough, Charls M'Gill; School Directors, Daniel Horres, Peter Speck; Auditor, M. W. Heaton; Township Clerk, G. B. Brumbaugh.

Petersburg—Judge, John Rung; Inspectors, Sprankle, Samuel Porter; Assessor, W. W. Stryker; Assistant Assessors, Aud. Myton, W. Quin; Constable, J. A. Wilson; School Directors, Jackson Wilson, T. W. Montgomery; Auditor, G. B. Porter.

Shade Gap—Judge, Joshua Price; Inspectors, Samuel Butler, Geo. Rhea; Assessor, R. Morrow; Assistant Assessors, R. D. Colgate, D. S. Appleby; Justice of the Peace, H. C. Zeigler; Constable, Alex Cree; School Directors, Wm. Campbell, H. R. Shearerr, Wm. McGowan.

Shirley—Judge, D. Zimmerman; Inspectors, D. B. Swine, John Grove; Assessor, Ruben Myers; Assistant Assessors, S. Bowman, Isaac Swoope; Constable, D. S. Snyder; Supervisor, Peter Shaffer, D. Runk, E. Zerner, Thes. Huling; School Directors, Henry S. Dell, W. B. Snyder; Auditor, David Shaffer; Township Clerk, M. H. Kyper; Treasure, James Miller.

Shirleysburg—Assessor, Ruben Myers; Assistant Assessors, S. Bowman, Isaac Swoope; Justice of the Peace, John B. Foster.

Springfield—Judge, John Roarer; Inspectors, Jacob Ramsey, John Everhart; Assessor, W. H. Booth; Assistant Assessors, Jacob Lain, C. W. Leader; Constable, G. M. Nead; Supervisors, John Hess, Richard Cutshall; School Directors, Jacob Sollers, John Roorer; Auditor, E. E. Randall.

Tod—Judge, Theo. Houck; Inspectors, A. F. Miller, J. Cresswell; Assistant Assessors, E. F. Baker, C. Fisher; Justice of the Peace, W. W. French; Constable, Isaac Curfman; Supervisors, Jesse M'Clain, John Benson; School Directors, O. Curfman, W. Edwards, Amos Griffith; Auditor, R. H. Crum; Township Clerk, E. French.

Tell—Judge, J. H. Kennedy; Inspectors, J. Jones, F. L. Parsons; Assessor, Jas. Gifford; Assistant Assessors, J. Blair, Alex Magee; Constable, F. S. Briggs; Supervisors, A. T. Cisney, M. Shearer; School Directors, James Yates, James Coulter; Auditor, J. C. Thompson.

Three Springs—Judge, D. G. Doyle; Inspectors, H. H. Heeter, D. M. Heck; Constable, C. S. Swoope; School Directors, N. R. Covert, B. T. Stevens; Auditor, A. S. Stevens; Burgess, N. K. Covert; Council, D. G. Doyle, D. B. Heck, R. Hampson, D. M. Heck, P. H. Bence, E. A. Hudson.

Union—Judge, John Gayton; Inspectors, J. Shood, S. H. Pheasant; Assessor, Archy Dell; Assistant Assessors, B. F. Glasgow, D. P. Pheasant; Justice of the Peace, Andrew Wise; Constable, Taylor Wright; Supervisors, Milton Brenneman, R. Chilcote; School Directors, D. L. Smith, J. C. Wright, Henry Miller; Auditor, B. F. Glasgow.

Walker—Judge, A. Snare; Inspectors, J. P. Watson, S. Bupp; Assessor, S. Peightal; Assistant Assessors, A. States, W. D. Reed; Constable, W. L. States; Supervisors, Wm. Gahagan M. Shriner; School Directors, J. S. Johnston, H. Snyder, Wm. Isenberg; Auditor, Jas. Ward, A. P. Robb.

West, Upper—Judge, Wesley Gregory; Inspectors, T. Hardy, Luther Moore; Assessor, W. W. Stryker; Assistant Assessor, And. Myton, Wm. Quinn; Justice of the Peace, Jas. F. Thompson; Constable, John M'Mullen; Supervisors, Harry Lightner, Jas. Porter; School Directors, Jackson Wilson, T. W. Montgomery; Auditor, G. B. Porter.

Warriorsmark—Judge, Wm. Hutchison; Inspecors, F. S. Johnston, Martin Gates; Assessor, J. G. Waite; Assistant Assessors, D. Grazier, Jacob Rider; Constable, Richard Wills; Supervisors, Isaac Buck, Jos. Mingle; School Directors, O. S. Rumberger; Auditor, Thos. B. Hyskell; Township Clerk, D. R. Fry.

PERSONS having produce to sell, will find it to their advantage to go to A. Etnier's, West Huntingdon. Highest prices paid. 26-3t.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—At the late session of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, of the M. E. Church, held in Chambersburg, a very interesting presentation took place. The preachers of the Altoona District recognized the ability and faithful service of their Presiding Elder, Rev. J. S. McMurray, who had completed four years in the District, determined to set a watch upon him in the future. They accordingly purchased a handsome chronometer from the popular and reliable establishment of Bailey & Co., Philadelphia, and made the recent session of the Conference the time of completing their arrangements. On Wednesday evening, March 5th, they met in the prayer meeting room of the M. E. Church and organized by calling Rev. Thos. Barnhart to the chair. The object of the meeting was then stated. It was the intention to arrange for the presentation to take place at a later date, but the reverend gentleman happening to be in an adjacent room he was immediately called in, and Rev. Wm. H. Dill, after a few appropriate remarks handed over an open case, containing a plain and valuable Gold Watch. It is the opinion of those present, that for the first time, Bro. McMurray was overcome. His moistened eye told the deep feeling of his heart and the few words he uttered in response, expressed the language of his soul. All were happy, but above all, the retiring Presiding Elder, felt that he was among his brethren and enjoyed their confidence and love. It is proper to say that one preacher not in the district, Rev. James C. Clark, and two laymen, of Altoona, J. W. Webber and E. B. McCrum, voluntarily participated in this pleasant surprise.

Before the meeting adjourned, it was *"Resolved*, That an account of the presentation be published in all the papers of the Altoona District." THOMAS BARNHART, *Chairman.*

W. O. CUNNINGHAM, formerly of this place, connected with the large, well-lighted and popular house of Hood, Bonbright & Co., Nos. 811, 813, 815 Market street, Philadelphia, extends a cordial invitation to the merchants of Huntingdon county to call, during the present season, and examine the immense stock of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., before making their Spring purchases. The reputation of this house is a sure guarantee to merchants that they will be honorably dealt with, and our young friend Cunningham will sell goods so cheap that it will pay handsomely to buy from him. Don't fail to go and see him.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON BROAD TOP.—*The Accommodation Over a Thirty Feet Embankment—Nobody Dangerously Hurt.*—The late thaw and rains have made railroading extremely dangerous and unsafe. The frost coming out of the ground is an element of danger which railroaders regard with much anxious interest but, when it is coupled with rain, it is doubly so. On last Saturday morning as the Accommodation, which leaves Bedford at 5 o'clock, was passing, a few yards to the north of Clark's Cut, about one mile south of Saxton, on the Broad Top, the passenger car leaped to the east side of the track, owing to the flange of the front truck striking the centre of a rail, which evidently was moved from its position by the engine or baggage car; owing no doubt, to the soft condition of the earth and ties. The coupling broke and the car careened to the west and went over an embankment of thirty feet and upwards. It turned over three times and lodged before reaching the river. There were from twelve to fifteen passengers on board at the time. We have not been able to learn the names of all of them, as quite a number passed on through this place, without stopping. Among the injured were Conductor Will. Longenecker, Martin V. Zeth, of Hopewell, and old gentleman named Yeager, of Liberty township Bedford county. These were the most severly injured. Conductor Longenecker had his shoulder dislocated and his nose broken. His injuries were the most severe. All the others were more or less bruised. There was only one lady on board who had charge of a couple of small children. The lady's face was badly bruised, but neither of the children was hurt. The officers of the road, with Drs. A. B. Brumbaugh and Kelly, repaired to the scene of disaster and everything was promptly done to relieve the wounded. Our friend, Will Scott, was on board and had just stepped, a few moments before, into the baggage car to take a smoke, when he heard a grating noise and the next instant the train was stopped and the passenger carriage was seen rolling over the embankment towards the river. He can thank his fondness for the weed for his lucky escape. The car was not set on fire, by the stoves, as is generally the case on such occasions. The train was running very slowly at the time. The officers of the road were in no way, that we can see, responsible for the accident.

GREAT BARGAINS! Where? at A. Etnier's Store, West Huntingdon. 26-3t.

THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—*The Magnitude of its Operations.*—The following figures from the forthcoming report of the Auditor General's Railroad Report, for the past year, give some idea of the gigantic operations of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. This company has in operation 593 first class cars; 8,811 freight cars; 1,741 coal cars. The road crosses 154 iron, 17 stone, and 35 wooden bridges. It has 203 depots and 97 wood and water stations, and 514 miles of steel rails.

During the past year its passenger trains traveled 2,909,374 miles, while its freigh trains traveled 10,471,583 miles. Five million two hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and ninety-three passengers, of all classes, were carried, of which number 214,448 were through passengers. The freight carried amounted to 7,844,779 tons, 1,155,229 tons being through freight. This is classified as follows: Authracite coal, 776,226 tons; bituminuous, 2,892,845; petroleum and other oils, 462,226; pig iron, 334,947; railroad iron, 157,026; other iron, 222,192; iron and other ores, 297,120 agricultural productions, 1,134,517; merchandise and manufacturers, 504,445; live stock 395,296; lumber, 463,889; unclassified, 20,000.

The receipts were as follows: From passengers, $4,262,017; freight, $16,856,891; mails and express, $604,542; miscellaneous, $289, 073; making a grand total of $22,012,525. The cost of maintaining and operating the road was $13,764,673, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $8,247,842. The mortality list foots up 146 persons killed and 314 wounded. Of the killed, ten were passengers, sixty-seven employees, and sixty-nine "others." Of the wounded fifty were passengers, one hundred and eighty-nine employees, and seventy-five "others."

WHETHER you want to buy or sell, go to A. Etnier's Store, West Huntingdon. 26-3t.

LOCAL OPTION.—The following is the official vote of Huntingdon County on Local Option:

	For License.	Against License.
Barree	46	66
Brady	57	55
Birmingham	0	29
Broad Top City	19	23
Carbon	84	55
Cass	31	50
Cassville	4	27
Clay	41	77
Cromwell	43	107
Coalmont	20	14
Dublin	26	58
Franklin	15	127
Henderson	17	33
Hopewell	21	19
Huntingdon, E. W.	85	152
Huntingdon, W. W.	74	178
Jackson	56	100
Juniata	23	32
Lincoln	24	57
Mapleton	5	51
Morris	39	37
Mt. Union Bor.	15	89
Mt. Union Dis.	12	38
Oneida	10	29
Orbisonia	12	37
Penn	44	76
Porter	61	149
Shirley	58	106
Shade Gap	8	20
Springfield	47	35
Tell	32	35
Three Springs	3	32
Tod	15	75
Union	36	53
Walker	50	71
Warriorsmark	31	95
West, Upper	33	65
West, Lower	62	77
	1259	2429
		1259
Majority against license		1170

THE REVOLUTION COMPLETE.—The downfall of the alcoholic nostrums which have so long been a curse to the health and morals of the community is nearly accomplished. The introduction of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS was a mortal blow to the whole brood of rum polluted nostrums advertised as "Tonics," and they will soon be consigned to the limbo of things lost on earth, with the hearty consent of all the intelligent portion of mankind. Uncontaminated with the deadly bane of the bodies and souls of men, VINEGAR BITTERS contains all the valuable medical properties with which the Creator has endowed the choicest medical herbs, roots and barks of the Western World. It is indeed the pure and powerful Tonic and Alterative which the masses have been asking for so long and which the profession, hitherto, have been unable to supply. Botanical research, chemical skill, and a profound insight into the causes of disease, have combined to produce a specific which literally eradicates dyspepsia, billiousness, intermittent and remittent fevers, nervous disorders, rheumatism, gout and all other bodily ills which are not absolutely beyond the reach of medicine.

REMOVAL.—The Franciscus Hardware Company have removed to their new store-room, in Wm. Long's building, one door west of Lewis's grocery store, where they will be pleased to see all their old customers and as many new ones as will favor them with a call.

A CONCERT will be given, in the Court House, by the adult and juvenile singing classes of Prof. Kerzenkabe, on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of next week.

NOTICE.—Medical Society Meeting. There will be a stated meeting of the Huntingdon County Medical Society, in Huntingdon, Tuesday, April 15th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired, as important business is to be transacted.

A. E. BRUMBAUGH,
Secretary.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

GREAT attractions in fine Dress Goods for Spring and Summer wear at Glazier & Bro.'s. Japanese Silk, Poplins, Pure Mohairs, &c., Black Alpaccas at reasonable figures. The ladies are invited to call and examine. 26-2t

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A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

H. Greenberg will move his merchant tailoring establishment into Blair's new room, next to the post office, on the 1st of April. td.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

DON'T fail to read the notice headed "Should this Meet the Eye," on the other page.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Sience of Teaching Minis Ejukashun.

NUMBER THREA.

MISTER EDITUR:—If we look around us we see thatt differient men follo differient persutes and vokashuns. Sum are farmers, sum are blaksmiths, sum are karpenters, sum are dokters, sum are lawyers. Now every respektibel man, when he has reeched years of meturity, adops sum kolling or prefeshun, and stiks tu it thru life; and a man, tu bee suksesful in life, must doo this: He must lurn a traid or prepare himself for a prefeshun and ad he must follo that traid or prefeshun, and keep making himself more purfekt in it. He kant fly frum wun thing tu another—be a farmer awhile, a blaksmith awhile, a preecher awhile. A mann who is a jak of all traids is sed to be masster of nun—and i beleeve it. Ner kan he fit himself for eany traid or prefeshun by a fu daze study, or by atending a sicks weaks normel skule. He must study for yeers to enter a prefeshun; or, to properly lurn a traid, he must surve for years es an apprentiss.

Now amung theze oll there is wun branch ef indestry, or laziness or sumthing (which klames to be a prefeshun), and it iz the wun branch uv oll others, that nobuddy makes enny spechel preperashun for, that ennybuddy ken enter without enny natturel or akquired kwolifekashuns for it, and that nobuddy follozs thru life. Of the too hunderd odd teachers of Huntingden kounty, i challinge eanybuddy to pik out five who have spent three yeers in quolefying themselvs for the ardious (?) juties of that prefeshun, and who intend to mak a life bizness of skule teeching. On the uther hand i will wager that ninety-ate per cent. of them putt in moast of thair time at sum uther bizness, that they have made kno prepperashun looking tords making themselves addepts in the art of teeching, and that they doant intend to teech eany longer then until thay ken git into sum uther bizness that will pay them better, and yet thay are alwaze going on about nott getting pay enuff, and about the skollers not atending well enuff, and not getting enuff of noo books, and about not having good enuff skule howses, and about not having pattent desks, and such things. Thay are always kumplaning about the derekters and people nott appresheating skules & ejukashun, & so on & thay are wonting a law passed thatt will kompell people to send thare childern to skule whether the skules are wurth a kuss or not.

When i speek of the most of theze komplaints hereinabuv menshuned i doant inklude oll of the teachers. I inklude about 3 to 5 per sent. of them. Ninety-five to 97 per sent. of them move along in the even tenner of thare way. They get thru with korn husking or fense making in the foll in time to begin skule when the wether wont allow of further plezzent out-dore wurk. They putt in all the time thay ken so as to gett thru with skule in time to begin the spring work. They aint pertikuler whether the skollers attend well or knot, except so far as to make a good pursentage of attendence in thair report. They aint ankitious to have vizeters, for feer the viziters will see that thare plan of teeching (if thay have enny plan, which thay havent) is to heer lessons and hurry the skollers thru the books, and put in the time without teeching them enything at oll. But thay are alwazs afrade of the Superinkumbent—i doant kno why it iz. Thay ott to kno thatt he is "the teecher's friend;" that he ownly kums to instrukt and enkourage them, and knot to pik floz in thair method of teeching. Thay ort to kno that he knoze as well as thay do that the 49 fiftieths of them havvent enny method of teeching and doant kno enuff to make a praktikle applekashun of it if thay had wun. Thay ott to kno that he ott to kno that thay aint fitt to teech and trane the minds of innosent childern; and, noing this, thay ott to kno that if he had been their eunemies he wooden hav give them surtifikates saying that upon examinashun he has found them middling, or good, or very good in branches that thay doant kno the furst prinsipels of. Why, o why, tharefore, will thay be such kraven kowards and trembel at the sound of the footsteps of the great mogull who is supposed to kum around wunce or twice every winter and shed the lite of his raidiant kountenence for a haff our at a time upon each skule in the kounty? Butt vary fu of the teechers of Huntingdon kounty suffered from palpetashun of the harte indused by the vizits of thair kounty Superinkumbent during the past winter. He must hav bin two bizzy making a program for that summer normel skule. It iz sed that Napoleon, on the nite before the battle of Jena, after he had made oll his dispozishuns for the bloody fray which the rizing sun of the morrow wuz to witness, sat down in his tent in the wee smoll ours of the nite to prepair a plan for a gurls skule, before he shood retire to rest. If it had bin a summer normel skule, he was prepairing a plan of it is not likely he wood have gotten thrcu in time to have fot that battle the next day.

Butt i have bene dygressing. I wuz going to say something about how the majority of the teechers hereabouts fitt themselves for the biziness of teeching. Of korse they have oll gone to skule sum. If a skoller has bin sumwhat fast in larning at skule espechelly if he ken run over a solushun in mentel rithmetik so fast thatt you kant tell whether he has dun it korrectly or knot (he has sifered it outt on his slait beforeband and has the rite auser) and if he ken reed thru a paregraf without taking breth, then it is thatt that he ott to teech skule; and, as soon as he gets old enuf, he thinks of engaging a skule. He kums to be examined. He kant just anser oll the questions given him now, for he hazzent had a book to look them up the day before peraps. But, not being mostly hard questyuns, he manages to anser from the wun-therd to the one twenty-seventh of oll the questyuns given him, and he getts accordinglie a surtifekate with numbers ranging from wun to fore, the numbers being rellative partly to whether he haz bin at the kounty Superinkumbent's summer normel skule or not, and partly to sum other reezons baring immejiately upon the subjekt in hand. And having him this farr, mister editor, in pozeskun of the ardently dezired surtifikate from the kounty Superinkumbent, otherizing him to teech skule for wun year unless suner discharged eanywhere within the kounty limits whare he ken find people green enuff to send thair children to him, i mite az well leeve him for thiss weak untill i find time to follo him further in his mad kareer.

NICODEMUS WOCKER.
Woller's Grove, March 28, 1873.

Letter from Orbisonia.

ORBISONIA, March 22, 1873.

ED. JOURNAL:—The election is over. Right has trimuphed. No longer will the curse and blasphemy of the drunkard disturb the quiet and peaceful population of town. No longer will our poeple be disturbed by the midnight carousing of those under the influence of strong drink. The deadly blow has been struck and license falls. Next in order will be *absolute prohibition*, and that inside of five years, for the temperance cause is moving firmly and steadily on, increasing day after day. The dealers in alcoholic drinks have looked on all former movements with indifference, and ridiculed the weakness of the efforts of temperance, but now the ball of their ridicule rebounds to their own discomfiture. Our borough polled 49 votes, of which 37 were

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Wolf Teeth in Horses.

Many persons entertain the belief that "wolf teeth" in horses produced blindness. That our readers may see the matter in the proper light, we will endeavor to explain it somewhat fully: At the age of five years every horse has or has had what are called wolf teeth. They are pointed teeth, situated at the sides of the jaws towards the front. These teeth are naturally shed soon after their appearance in most cases, but sometimes remain during a lengthened period, and as they are followed by other teeth, it sometimes occurs that an interference is occasioned when they do not fall out, and they are crowded in the gums and cause irritation. In cases when from cold or neglect the eyes of the horse are injuriously affected, and at the same time there is trouble with these teeth, it is very propable that the irritation may sympathetically increase the trouble with the eyes. But it is altogether an indirect effect, and if the eyes are properly cared for, the teeth would never affect them. When the interference is noticed, the wolf teeth should be drawn, not knocked out; when there is no interference they may stay in their place without inconvenience until they drop out.

How Clover Improves the Soil.

Prof. Voelcker thus explains the action of clover in increasing the fertility of soils: "All who are practically acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by being preceded by crops of clover grown for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation, the very best manure, is a good crop of clover.

"A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop, which otherwise would remain in a locked-up condition in the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere and manufacture it into their own substances, which, on decomposition of the clover roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent, to a great extent, to manuring with Peruvian guano which a farmer would never think of applying.

"It is only by carefully investigating subjects like the one under consideration that positive proofs are given, showing the correctness of intelligent observers in the field.

Farmer's Children.

Mrs. Howard writes in the Lansing Republican: "Before their school days begin, the children of respectable farmers should know by daily participation how to feed and pet the small animals on the farm; should learn to tell by the look and action of an animal when it is sick and needs nursing. As soon as the child is old enough to be taught something of its value, and of the process of its growth, he should at every proper season be allowed to help set a tree of some kind to be his own, and thus from the earliest recollection learn to love the soil and products of his home. Children will doubtless acquire, by occasional visits to large towns, a love of more show and freedom than they can find on the farm. This is to be expected; but while acquiring these ideas, let them be taught the expenses of all these desirable attainments, not in money merely, but in many other ways."

A Good Cow.

Montgomery county is certainly ahead in the way of profitable cows. The *Ledger* says, Benjamin Vancleave, of West Moreland township, Montgomery county, has an Alderny cow of wonderful butter producing qualities. It is stated that from seven days milking from her last summer were made seventeen pounds of pure butter and that the average product from her during six months was thirteen pounds a week, or ten pounds the year round. She has averaged fifty-two pounds of milk every twenty-four hours for six months together. Her weight is 1500 pounds and her owner is willing to pay $400 for a cow that will equal her in every respect. The cow will be five years old in June next.

To take bruises out of furniture, wet the place with warm water; double a piece of brown paper five or six times, soak it in the warm water, and lay it on the place: apply on that a warm but not hot flat-iron till the moisture is evaporated. If the bruise be not gone repeat the process. After two or three applications, the bruise will entirely disappear. If the dent or bruise be small, merely soak it with warm water, and hold a red-hot iron near the surface, keeping the surface continually wet—the bruise will soon disappear.

Freckles indicate an excess of iron in the blood, we are told, the sun acting on the particles in the skin as it does on indelible ink, bringing out the color. A very simple way of removing them is said to be as follows:

Take finely powdered nitre, (saltpetre), and apply it to the freckles by the finger moistened with water and dipped in the powder. When perfectly done and judiciously repeated, it will remove them effectually and without trouble.

Egyptian Agriculture.

The Khedive of Egypt is one of the largest farmers in the Eastern hemisphere. He cultivates his land by steam, has railroads laid through his vast fields, raises sugar-cane sufficient to supply ten sugar-mills in which he converts the juice to sugar, besides immense crops of cotton and wheat. His sugar sells at his mills at 7½ cents per pound. Fortunately he has unlimited capital, and does not depend on the profits of his farm for a living.

A cow's age may be determined by the teeth, but her horns are the surest method. Count the rings around the horn and add to this number three years, which is the lapse of time before any rings make their appearance.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE Oy. IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'sil Address, and the medicine, with advice fremay follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uniqurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 20 years

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Roy C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B Davis, High'stown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guranutics must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of thespecial agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIALTAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
Formerly with
(H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y., to whom all letters for information should be addressed. Feb.5,1873–1y

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800 PAGES AND 250 ENGRAVINGS.

Startling expose of Medical Humbugs of the past and present. It ventilates Quacks, Imposters, Travelling Doctors, Patent Medicine Venders, Noted Female Cheats, Fortune Tellers and Mediums, and gives interesting accounts of Noted Physicians and Narratives of their lives. It reveals startling secrets and instructs all how to avoid the ills which flesh is heir to. We give exclusive territory and liberal commissions. For circulars and terms anddress the publishers, J. B. BURR & HYDE, Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

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Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after March 22, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL		STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LV 6 00	LE 7 45		Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 4 00
6 05	7 50		Long Siding	8 20	3 55
6 17	8 05		McConnellstown	8 10	3 45
6 25	8 17		Pleasant Grove	8 02	3 35
6 40	8 30		Marklesburg	7 48	3 20
6 55	8 45		Coffee Run	7 32	3 07
7 03	8 55		Rough and Ready	7 23	2 57
7 12	9 05		Cove	7 15	2 47
7 18	9 08		Fishers Summit	7 10	2 45
7 30	9 20		Saxton	6 55	2 27
7 50	9 40		Riddlesburg	6 35	2 10
7 58	9 47		Hopewell	6 25	2 02
8 12	10 02		Pipers Run	6 11	1 47
8 30	10 17		Tatesville	5 55	1 32
8 40	10 30		Bloody Run	5 45	1 20
8 45	10 35		Mount Dallas	5 40	1 15
9 20	11 08		BEDFORD	5 00	12 44
SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.					
LE 9 25	LE	0	Saxton	2 15	AR 6
9 40		3	Coalmont	2 00	3
9 45		4	Crawford	1 55	2
AR 9 55	AR	6	Dudley	1 45	L 0
			Broad Top City	G. F. GAGE, Supt.	

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	CINCINNATI EXPRESS	PASSENGER	MIXED	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	1002	4 34	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 20	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 20	4 15	11 29
6 04	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 26	4 03	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 56	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 29	3 15	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 59 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPRESS	ACCOM.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ars 35	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 50		le 5 20
Canandaigua,			ar 8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	NIAGARA EXPRESS	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE.
Nov. 5, 1872. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD
BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, January 13th, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	ACC'M.	MAIL. P. M.	LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	MAIL. P. M.	ACC'M.
Philadelphia		11.40	Cumberland	10.05	3.05
Baltimore			Mt Savage Junc	10.20	3.20
	P.M.	A.M.	Bridgeport	11.20	4.15
Harrisburg			Wills Creek	11.23	4.20
Lewistown			Preston	11.39	4.39
HUNTINGDON		7.40	Londonderry	11.50	4.48
Mount Dallas	1.20	10.40	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.54
Ashcom	1.27	10.46	Sulphur Springs	12.06	5.06
Lutzville	1.32	10.51	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.14
Jamesonville	1.42	11.00	Napier	12.23	5.26
	A.M.		Wolfsburg	12.30	5.34
BEDFORD	6.20	11.08	BEDFORD	12.40	5.44
				A.M.	A.M.
Wolfsburg	6.30	11.22	Jamesonville	12.52	6.09
Napier	6.37	11.29	Lutzville	1.06	9.17
Mann's Choice	6.48	11.40	Ashcom	1.08	9.22
Sulphur Springs	6.55	11.46	Mount Dallas	1.16	9.30
Buffalo Mills	7.06	11.56	Ar. Huntingdon	4.15	
Londonderry	7.11	12.01	" Lewistown		
Preston	7.28	12.17	" Harrisburg	8.45	
Wills Creek	7.38	12.27	" Baltimore		
Bridgeport	7.45	12.35			
Mt Sav Junction	8.30	1.20			
Ar. Cumberland	8.45	1.35	" Philadelphia	2.30	

The above is Pennsylvania Railroad Time.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 1.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.50, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8 10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.55 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.35 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.25 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.50 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.55 and 9.00 a. m. 2.45 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning, leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a. m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

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Miscellaneous.

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THE FULL IRON FRAME.

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